

MAHONE'S CONDITION.

The "Hero of the Crater" Still Clinging to Life, BUT HIS CASE IS NOW HOPELESS.

The Remarkable Career of the Famous Virginian, Who Revolutionized the Politics of the State--His Distinguished Service in the Confederate Army--Socially Ostracized and Driven Into Bankruptcy Because He Became a Republican. From Wealth to Poverty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.--The condition of ex-Senator William Mahone, of Virginia, shows no particular change from that of yesterday. He is simply clinging to life by a slender thread, which his physicians think may be severed at any time. He remains in a comatose condition, from which he is aroused only with an effort, and his digestive organs are also failing, which adds to the hopelessness of the case.

Since his retirement from the senate in 1887 General Mahone has lived mostly in Washington at John Chamberlin's hotel, which has been the resort of so many distinguished men. Here he could be found almost every night seated in the dining room of that hotel, surrounded by kindred spirits, some of them men of distinction in national affairs, discussing questions of the day and telling good stories. General Mahone is bankrupt, hopeless, though not wholly friendless. He is virtually a pensioner on the generosity of one of his old associates, John Chamberlin, the innkeeper. Too honorable to run away from any just claim upon him, too high spirited to attempt to save anything out of the wreck of his own property, Mahone had nothing in the world but his pride and the home in Petersburg which belonged to his wife before their marriage.

A REMARKABLE CAREER. General Mahone was born in Southampton county, Va., December 1, 1829, and is in his sixty-ninth year. Unusually slight in stature and frame, General Mahone has had the energy of a man of twice his size. His intellectual powers have been of the best, and from his small, keen eyes there always gleamed unusual intelligence and sagacity.

The boyhood of young Mahone was a series of struggles, and it was not until he was seventeen years old that he gained admission to the military institute of Virginia. He graduated with distinction, after which he engaged in civil engineering, and became chief engineer on the Norfolk & Petersburg railroad. Before the war Mahone became a good deal interested in railroad affairs, and kept his grip on these interests throughout the contest, returning to railroad management.

At the breaking out of the war he joined the Confederacy, and raised the sixth Regiment of Virginia Infantry, which he commanded. In March, 1864, he was made a brigadier general. His service at the battle of Petersburg won him the title of "Hero of the Crater." It is said that he alone prevented the Union troops from occupying Petersburg by repairing the shattered Confederate line before sunset. General Lee is said to have regarded General Mahone as probably the ablest of the Confederate generals, and there are those who assert that had General Lee died before the close of the war, General Mahone would have become commander of the Confederate army.

At the close of the war he returned to his original work of engineering, and became president of the Norfolk & Tennessee railroad. A spirit of leadership led him into the political arena, and he at once assumed a foremost position in the internal affairs of Virginia. When the agitation arose for the readjustment of the enormous debt which was oppressing the Old Dominion, General Mahone became leader of that faction of the Democratic party which was afterward called "Readjuster," which favored the partial repudiation of the state debt and its readjustment on lines which would enable the state to pay it. He shrewdly formed a fusion with the Republicans of Virginia, and by supporting a policy of equal and fair treatment of the colored man and a honest count of their ballots he became a power; so great a one that in 1879 the Readjusters carried the state and General Mahone was elected upon the fusion ticket to the senate.

A MEMORABLE SCENE. Andrews says of him: "The Virginian's entry into the senate in 1881 was marked by a dramatic passage at arms. As elected, the senate of the Forty-seventh Congress had a small Republican majority, but Garfield's cabinet appointments, calling away the three Republican senators--Blaine, Kirkwood and Windom--left the two parties in the body equally divided.

"When the fight for organization came on, there were thirty-seven sure Republicans and thirty-seven Democrats, not counting David Davis or Mahone, both of whom were expected to vote more or less independently of party. Davis, favoring the status quo, and evidently expecting Mahone to vote with the Democrats in organizing, declared himself resolved to support the organization of the senate as it stood."

"Had Mahone sided with him the committee as made up by the Democratic caucus would have been elected. But in spite of Democratic pleadings and denunciations Mahone concluded to support the Republicans. This tied the senate, of course, even if Davis voted with the Democrats, and Vice Arthur could, of course, be counted on to turn the vote the Republican way. This he did in postponing indefinitely the motion of electing the Democratic committee and electing a Republican list. When it came to choosing senators-at-large and clerks, Davis, now favoring the new status quo, before he had the old, voted with the Republicans.

General Mahone served in the senate until the spring of 1887, when he retired, after having been defeated for reelection. The Virginians could not forgive him for becoming a Republican. The rest of his life was pitiful. When he entered the senate he was perhaps the richest man in Virginia, with a magnificent home, where he entertained

lavishly. He was an excellent host, and those who have enjoyed his hospitality will always remember it. He found, after he had joined the Republican party, that matters were not as pleasant for him and for his family in Virginia as they had been before. He was practically ostracized.

Former friends greeted him coldly or shunned him altogether. Even the old friends of Mrs. Mahone and Miss Mahone cut them on the street. The general who had fought so nobly for the Confederacy was hated in his native state because he had become a Republican. Past services were forgotten, and only the present grievance remembered. This social and business boycott brought Gen. Mahone to bankruptcy. Last winter he essayed to sell to the government a piece of land in Washington. Had he succeeded, his failing fortunes might have been retrieved. But the opposition met with at the hands of southern senators and representatives was so relentless that nothing could be done. Gen. Mahone, to save the rights of his creditors, made an assignment. He is to-day a bankrupt, a fading, but still a proud and pugnacious old man.

A CLIMAX REACHED

In the Durrant Case--A Witness who Will Destroy the Last Prop of the Accused's Alibi.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.--The Examiner says: One of the greatest sensations in the Durrant case, and one which comes now as a climax, with crushing weight upon the accused, has become the property of the prosecution. Theodore Durrant not only confessed to a class-mate that he had no notes of Dr. Cheney's lecture, but he begged his friend to take his notes to his mother, Mrs. Durrant, that they might be copied.

"I have no notes of that lecture," the accused student said, "and I only need them to complete my alibi." When the student to whom Durrant made the confession takes the witness stand, the crumbling fabric of the defense will fall. The student to whom Durrant made the fatal acknowledgment is his class-mate and friend, Dr. Gilbert E. Graham. It was not Graham's purpose to tell what he knew; for the sake of an old friendship, for the memory of his college days with Durrant, Graham had held back part of his story.

He had informed the police that Durrant had asked him for his notes, but he did not wish to tell the prosecution the whole story and repeat Durrant's confession that he had no notes of that lecture.

GEN. SAM CAREY

The Orator of the Dedication of the Harrison Monument.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 6.--General Samuel F. Carey has been selected as orator at the unveiling of the Harrison monument in Garfield Park, in this city, next December. General Carey has served in Congress and state offices. He is the oldest resident of Cincinnati, and probably the only man in the city who voted for General William Henry Harrison twice for President. Besides this the general was a warm personal friend of the hero of Tippecanoe, and stumped the country for him in both of his memorable presidential campaigns.

Ex-President Harrison, the grandson of General William Henry Harrison, will be here to witness the affair.

REDUCED HIS WEIGHT

And Stands a Good Chance to Win His Big Wage.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 6.--An aged hobo came into Albany to-night from over the Schoenectady turnpike and journeyed on to find a place in the hotel on which to camp. He says his name is Levi Jones and that he started last March from Denver, Col., to walk to New York and thence to Washington any way he pleased, so long as he gets there by the time Congress convenes. It is for a \$10,000 wage, and he says that when the bet was made he weighed 300 pounds. By the terms of the wager he says he is to have no money, nor is he to sleep under a roof until New York is reached.

That he did not ask for money to help him along and rather sought to conceal than reveal his identity, lends color to his story. He has reduced his weight to about 180 pounds.

BOSTON ARMENIANS

Express Sympathy for Their Compatriots in Turkish Dungeons.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 6.--At a mass-meeting of the Armenians of Boston and vicinity this afternoon, the topic of general discussion was the recent atrocities in Constantinople and the delay of the European powers in demanding redress of the Turkish government for those which occurred a year ago.

Resolutions were passed by the meeting expressing sympathy for the compatriots now suffering in Turkish dungeons and advocating revolutionary measures as the only way that the Armenian nation can be saved from extermination.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Chang Chi Tung, viceroy of Nanking, China, has declined to receive a visit from the British Admiral Buller on the plea of sickness.

Bob Fitzsimmons says that all the blow Corbett is making about his attached stake money is another sure indication that the pompadour pugilist does not want to meet him, but insists that he will have to.

The Indian liner Durgara from Calcutta for London has landed at Plymouth nine of the crew of the Italian bark Filippo R., Captain Mortola, which left Cardiff, September 17, for Buenos Ayres, and foundered en route.

Secretary of Agriculture Morton has issued an order that all beef, whether fresh, salted, canned, or packed, offered for exportation shall be accompanied by an inspector's certificate showing that the cattle from which it was produced was free from disease.

The London Granby, referring to the Yale-Cambridge contest says: "America has taken the contest out of us in a way unequalled since Australia beat England at Oval in 1892, and it may perhaps be a longer time before we recover from the shock."

The New York Anti-Woman Suffragette, headed by Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, have issued an address to voters asking them to "denounce the nomination and election of members of the legislature and of the imposition on women of the unwelcome responsibility of the ballot."

WITH A CRASH

A Platform Goes Down With Several Hundred People.

MANY ARE KILLED AND INJURED.

Ton of the Injured Will Die, and a Large Number of People Have Broken Limbs--An Accident During the Laying of a Corner Stone for a New Catholic Church at Lorain, Ohio--The Criminal Carelessness of a Contractor.

LORAIN, O., Oct. 6.--While a great crowd of people was assembled this afternoon to witness the laying of the corner stone of the new St. Mary's Catholic church a temporary floor on which many of the people were standing suddenly gave way, precipitating many men, women and children into the basement. One was killed outright, ten were fatally injured and between thirty and forty others were badly hurt.

The services were just about to begin when the accident happened. Fully three thousand persons were assembled on and around the platform, which had been constructed across the foundation of the edifice. The boards forming the temporary floor had been laid across the joists, which were supported in the middle by upright posts. These supports broke and the floor went down with a crash. Fully three hundred people were thrown into the pit formed by the sagging in the middle of the floor. For a moment everybody was paralyzed by the calamity, but soon there was a rush forward by those willing to lend assistance to the crushed and struggling people. This made matters worse, for fifty more persons were crowded forward into the hole upon those who went down with the floor. When the confusion had subsided somewhat many of those who were able to extricate themselves did so by walking and crawling over their less fortunate companions. The work of rescue was begun at once, and all were finally taken from the pit. Following is a list of the killed and wounded:

Killed: MARY WEBER, three years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mat Weber, of Sheffield.

Fatally injured: ROSA MOJER, three years old, skull fractured.

KATIE GRIFFIN, eight years old, hurt internally.

MRS. MARY McGRACINTY, left leg crushed and hurt internally.

MRS. JOHN EULIN, aged woman, left leg crushed and chest injured.

MRS. CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, spine injured and left leg crushed.

MARY GABER, chest crushed and hurt internally.

MRS. MICHAEL KELLING, injured internally.

MRS. KATE DIEDRICK, both legs broken and hurt internally.

JOHN FIELDGAMP, hurt internally.

MRS. MARGARET MACKERT, hurt internally.

Those badly injured, but who will recover, are: Nellie Dollard, head cut; Nicholas Wagner, skull fractured; Leo Theobald, three years old, head cut; Colonel W. I. Brown, leg and arm bruised; Mr. John Fox, both legs broken; Mrs. William DuBurgett, hurt internally; Mrs. Mary Latimer, right leg crushed; Mrs. Jacob Keeler, hurt internally, and leg will have to be amputated; John Martin, leg broken; John Eulin, back hurt; Mrs. M. Bruce, ankle broken; William Ryan, leg broken. Many others were severely bruised.

The old Catholic church and parochial school were at once turned into hospitals. A score of doctors were called and they were kept busy for hours caring for the injured, several of whom will die before morning.

The accident was due to defective timbers. The contractor was told yesterday that the platform was insecure, but he said it would hold all the people that could be crowded upon it. There were between 1,500 and 2,000 people on it when it gave way. Despite the accident the services were continued and the laying of the corner stone was completed.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

Adams Express Company Thief Run Down by a Pinkerton Detective.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 6.--John Don Farden, alias T. J. Franklin, was arrested in Baltimore to-day for stealing \$10,000 from the office of the Adams Express Company at Terre Haute, Ind. The arrest was brought about by Pinkerton Detective John R. Saville, who has been working on the case since the larceny occurred, September 6. The detective said Farden was employed as cashier of the express company, and that on the date named he put a sack containing \$10,000 in his pocket and disappeared. He was traced to Washington and thence to Baltimore.

Detective Saville, with the assistance of Sergeant Kallbeisch, found him in a boarding house on West Fayette street, where they arrested him. Farden admitted to Marshal Frey that he had taken the money and said he was willing to return to Terre Haute without the formality of requisition papers. Detective Saville will probably leave for the west with his prisoner to-morrow.

Farden stated to the authorities that he had spent every cent of his share of the \$10,000 in fast living. He was without a cent. He asserts that he was cashier in the Adams Express Company's office at Terre Haute and for fourteen months had been putting up money for the express company agent at that place, who, it was discovered, was short in his accounts.

Dead of His Injuries.

Special Director to the Intelligencer.

BRANFORTH, O., Oct. 6.--Thomas Path, a Panhandle section hand of Holiday's Cove, who was struck by a west bound mail train on Wednesday, died here at the hospital to-day of his injuries.

WEAKNESS is the symptom, impoverished blood the cause. Hood's Sarsaparilla the cure. It makes the weak strong.

INSURGENT VICTORIES

In Cuba--A Bold Stroke by Gen. Sanchez. Campos Suddenly Leaves Havana--Insurgents Making Headway.

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 6.--Passengers arriving from Cuba to-night report the landing on Thursday of an expedition in Bahia Honda, forty miles west of Havana, composed of 181 well armed men, supposed to be commanded by Collazo or Carrillo. Martinez Campos reached Havana Thursday morning from Santa Clara. That night at 8 o'clock the insurgents, under General Sanchez, entered the city of Santa Clara, entering as far as Central Park, killing many Spanish soldiers, obtaining their arms, ammunition and provisions, and returning to the country. It was a most daring attack and caused great excitement.

Campos, upon hearing of the bold stroke, left Thursday at midnight for Santa Clara without having given audience to anyone. His sudden departure from Havana created consternation there. Rail communication with Santa Clara is impossible. The insurgents have destroyed the track and the storm on Tuesday seriously damaged all the bridges leading to Havana. Over 15,000 bales of tobacco are stored in Remedios and Santa Clara, but the insurgents prohibit their removal. From El Pueblo Oyo Colorado, thirty leading men joined the insurgents after being enlisted and equipped as Spanish volunteers. They are going out Tuesday, under Alfred Molado.

From Alquiz Thursday night forty-five men joined the insurgents. This is forty miles from Havana.

In the city of Mantanzas the houses of prominent citizens were searched for arms unsuccessfully. Col. Jose Lascreti has burned Encruada, which is near Sagua la Grande, and destroyed the railway station and tracks. The large plantation in Cienfuegos of Marquis Apistiguo, a Cuban who affiliated with the Spanish, was entirely burned by the insurgents Monday. He offered ammunition and money to save his property, but without avail. Gen. Mello, with a Spanish detachment, left Guanto Principe on September 19 for Santiago province. Nothing has been heard from him since, and fears that the whole detachment has been lost or exterminated.

The storm and rains ruined newly planted tobacco. The authorities are taxing the merchants of Havana by subscriptions for large amounts to aid in the purchase of new warships. The Spanish soldiers' rations for several days consist of a piece of dried beef and pilot bread.

FRESH GENERALS

Will be Sent to Cuba to Aid Campos to Suppress the Rebellion.

MADRID, Oct. 6.--The government will send a fresh lot of generals to Cuba to enable Captain General De Campos to re-commence operations against the insurgents on November 15.

Dispatches received from Havana contradict the report of the loss of the cruiser Conce Venadito, which was sent to El Heraldo, of this city, on Saturday.

Havana advices also announce that a hurricane has ravaged the tobacco plantations in the province of Pinar del Rio, and twenty are reported killed and numbers of houses destroyed.

HAVANA, Oct. 6.--General Martinez De Campos has requested the government to extraordinary credit for the purpose of aiding the people of the inundated districts of Vuelta Abajo. He has also personally headed a public subscription intended for a similar purpose.

Word has been received here that forty-five more bodies have been recovered from the inundated district in Vuelta Abajo, the damage from the flood and cyclone having now reached the dimensions of a great disaster. Many more persons, and in fact whole families are missing and as the floods subsided and the district is gone over by searching parties, it is feared that the death list will be greatly increased.

Lieut. Cullen, in command of a column of forty troops, went in pursuit of a band of insurgents near Daiquiri, province of Santiago de Cuba, and was surrounded by three hundred of the insurgents. Lieut. Alcare, with a force of twenty, went to his assistance and the insurgents, thinking it was a large force, retreated, leaving two killed on the field. The troops lost four wounded.

A PHILISTINE'S STORY

Of His Campaign in Cuba--It Comes By Way of Omaha and May Be True.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 6.--A special to the Bee from Sidney, Neb., says: A letter has been received here by R. S. Oberfelder from Edward Warton, formerly a private in the Twenty-first United States Infantry, and a very reliable man:

"IN CAMP, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, September 16, 1895.

"MY DEAR SIR:--I got my commission at Tampa, Fla., on March 1, 1895, for a captaincy in the Cuban army at \$100 per month, payable in gold (and I got it); the conditions were that I was to take charge of an independent company and to have the pick of my own men. I went to New Orleans, and as luck would have it, got five United States cavalrymen and a smart German who graduated at Leipzig, Germany, in chemistry and is an expert in making all kinds of explosives. We started from Tampa, Fla., on a small steamer on March 12, 1895, and landed without any trouble near Santiago de Cuba. The soldiers sent from Spain are a young lot of boys who are not acclimated and are dying like sheep. They have little bedding and small rubber capes to cover their shoulders.

"My commission gives me the privilege to forage on the enemy and destroy all property belonging to the sympathizers of the government. Since my arrival here my company has been in several engagements.

"We have daily encountered small bands of Spanish troops, annihilating them like you would grass on a cold frosty morning. Our first defeat was on July 5. Sergeant Wilson, formerly a private in the Fourth United States cavalry, after two days scouting, was killed and reported seventy-five Spanish soldiers coming this way and escorting three government officers. We started with eighty-five men and instead of finding seventy-five Spanish troops, we ran into a hornet's nest of 2,000. We retreated the best we could, but lost twelve good men, among them Sergeant Joseph LeRande, formerly of the First United States cavalry, whose folks live at St. Louis.

"Our headquarters look like a large junk shop. We have everything from a

pocketknife to a German repeating cannon, without any ammunition. On August 26 we moved our headquarters thirty miles further north and the following day sent Lieut. Hamilton with a detachment of twenty men to scout the country. He reported 1,500 Spanish troops encamped at a small town twenty-six miles south of us, and that they were holding a fair and festival and were having horse races, bull fighting, etc.

"We held a council of war, and our chemist, Herr Donzelmann, suggested that we dress as farmers, and ten of our men should go and blow the stand up with dynamite. They left camp at 5 a. m. and arrived at the camp at 12:30. The men mingled with the soldiers until 5 p. m., when they placed under the amphitheatre twelve pounds of dynamite at four different localities and exploded it by electricity. Our men escaped, but the explosion killed two of Spanish officers, sixty-eight of the men and wounded 113."

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Irish National Alliance Issues an Address to the Public.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.--The national officers and executive committee of the Irish National Alliance issued to-day the following appeal:

HEADQUARTERS IRISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE, NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 6, 1895.

To all friends of Irish Independence: The convention which recently organized at Chicago the Irish National Alliance, has placed its guidance and government in the hands of the undersigned for the ensuing two years. The purpose of the Alliance has already been sufficiently proclaimed--to obtain the complete independence of Ireland by any means consistent with the laws of nations. Organizations, like governments, have to depend on their revenue for the successful accomplishment of their duties. The "struggle of war" for both are absolutely necessary, both for organization and propaganda.

England, the arch-enemy of Ireland, has at her disposal immense resources--the accumulations of centuries of conquest and piracy. She has in her power to control or mould public opinion in her own interests. Even in free America she possesses this power to an astonishing extent. Her side of the Irish question has filled the American mind for a quarter of a century--over since Ireland's friends at home and abroad committed the costly fault of trusting to parliamentary agitation to achieve the liberty of their motherland.

Now, however, a totally different policy has been inaugurated. The absolute claim of Ireland to a distinct national life has been placed forcibly before the world by the unanimous voice of the recent Irish national conventions held in Chicago. Provincialism has been cast aside and the national demand of Ireland, which slumbered but did not die, is again in the ascendant. We are determined that it shall so remain and that no effort of ours, no sacrifice on our part will be left untied of unperformed until victory crowns our sacred cause.

We appeal, therefore, to all friends of the independence of Ireland to aid us in this good work by placing at our disposal requisite for its accomplishment. You are asked to subscribe in accordance with your means, and to forward your subscriptions as speedily as possible to the treasurer of the Irish National Alliance, Hon. P. V. Fitzgerald, 154 Twenty-second street, Chicago, Ill. God save America and Ireland.

MADE STRONG DEMANDS

On the Porte to Cease Making Arrests of Armenians--British Ambassador's Action.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 6.--On Saturday Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, had an interview with Kiamel Pasha, the grand vizier, in which he made strong representations, and forcibly urged upon him to cease making arrests of Armenians. Kiamel Pasha, in reply, expressed his anxiety to improve the situation. It is expected that he will advise the sultan to grant amnesty to all the Armenians who have been arrested in connection with the riots since Monday.

The ambassadors of the powers held a conference to-day and drew up a collective note which will be presented to the porte to-morrow.

Afterwards they went to the porte personally and made verbal representations on the subject of Armenia. The foreign men-of-war which are acting as guard ships have been ordered to moor in the harbor for the winter in order to protect foreigners in case of need.

Sir Philip Currie has asked leave of the government to visit the Armenians now in prison in order to draw up a report. Up to Friday eighty bodies had been registered as victims of the disorder, all of which had been terribly wounded. Some of them contained over twenty gashes besides bullet wounds, and others had been battered with bludgeons so as to be unrecognizable. All accounts concur that the number of victims thrown into the sea was only three. The gendarmes killed a few of the wounded.

A Constantinople report to the Daily News says that the Armenian Patriarch has received a list of the names of four hundred Armenians who have been missing since last Monday, exclusive of the ninety-two bodies which have been sent to the Armenian hospital.

MANGASARIAN'S SARCASM.

A Cutting Reference to the Slowness of the Christian Powers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.--In his opening lecture at the Grand opera house to-day before the Society for Ethical Culture, Mr. Mangasarian, the Armenian leader of that organization, referring to the Armenian massacres, said he would suggest that the Armenian withdraw their petition to the Christian powers for sympathy, and appeal for help to the sultan of Morocco, the amir of Afghanistan, the khedive of Egypt and the shah of Persia.

"The Christian world," he said, "is perhaps waiting to see the Armenian people embrace Mohammedanism that it may send missionaries to convert them one by one and at great expense."

Next Sunday, Mr. Mangasarian will lecture on "The Religious Aspects of the Uprising in Constantinople."

Ischemic blood is the cause of boils, pimples and other eruptions. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and cures such troubles.

IN THE SOUTHLAND.

Judge R. H. Cochran Tells of a Visit to Lincoln's Birthplace.

TEARS THAT WERE NOT UNMANLY

Shed by Strong Men--The Hospitality of the Southrons Spoken of--The Connelleville Railroad Project; Its Importance to Wheeling--The Ohio River Improvement and a Canal to the Lakes--Cleveland & Wheeling Road--It May Be Built in the Near Future.

Judge R. H. Cochran, of Toledo formerly of Wheeling, was in the city last evening, on route home from the south. The judge had quite a trip in the "Sunny Southland." Starting with the G. A. R. encampment at Louisville, that was followed up with Knoxville, Chattanooga and Atlanta. Speaking of his trip last night he said that he was pleased beyond description at the treatment accorded the old veterans of the blue at Louisville. He had thought no city would ever decorate so finely as Pittsburgh in September, 1894, but Louisville easily eclipsed the display made in the Smoky City.

While in Louisville a party was made up to visit the birthplace of Lincoln, about sixty miles away from the city. The party was in charge of Colonel Shorley, of the committee of arrangements, an old confederate, by the way. Among the prominent G. A. R. men who went were Captain J. A. R. Adams, of Boston and Colonel Lawler, of Illinois, both past commanders-in-chief of the G. A. R., Judge Cochran and others.

"We found the old cabin to be of but one room, with one window and one door; there was no ceiling, the rafters were smoky, and the wall was full of chinks, but there was not a man whose well of sentiment was not overflowing. The tears streamed down my face as I thought of Lincoln, the martyr, and I said: 'Gentlemen, if these tears be unmanly, I am not ashamed,' and several replied, 'We would be ashamed of you if you were ashamed.' And then old Jack Adams, who has suffered years of pain from old wounds, stepped up to me and said: 'Judge, if I could find the man who caused these wounds I could hug him and share with him the last dollar I possess.' There wasn't a man of us but was better for that visit."

Judge Cochran was interested in the re-opening of the Connelleville railroad project. He is, by the way, one of the directors in the old Connelleville & Wheeling company. He thinks that Wheeling is making a great mistake in delaying at all the construction of this road, which he says is of more importance than anything else ever proposed here, with the exception of the terminal road, of which he was the chief promoter. "Before I left Wheeling," said the judge, "I made careful estimates from figures I secured from iron manufacturers here of the savings in freight charges that a road to Connelleville would bring about. I found that every year Wheeling pays \$120,000 more in freight on the coke used here, than Pittsburgh iron manufacturers pay for the same amount. That \$120,000 represents the interest on the amount of money necessary to build a road from Wheeling to Connelleville. It should be built, by all means."

"What is the present situation regarding the Cleveland & Wheeling right of way which you purchased recently?" was asked.

"Yes," I bought up that road at the sale in Steubenville last August. I am hoping that Wheeling will get another road to the lakes through that route. There are two projects in connection with this line. One is to build the line to Sherrardville and connect with the Cleveland, Canton & Southern road, and the other to connect with the Lake Erie, Alliance & Southern at Bergholtz. The chief object of the building of this road, aside from reaching Wheeling, would be the tapping of the rich coal fields of eastern Ohio. Take the Wheeling & Lake Erie; that road's profits have doubled since it extended to Wheeling and tapped the coal fields of Belmont and Jefferson counties."

"There is a third project that interests Wheeling," said Judge Cochran, "in which I am interested. It is the project of a canal to connect the Ohio river and Lake Erie. And taken in connection with the scheme to improve and deepen the Ohio river from Pittsburgh down to Cincinnati, it becomes doubly important. I am chairman of the commission that asks the adoption of the Toledo-Cincinnati route for a deepened canal. With that canal built I would expect to see coal brought down the Ohio from Pittsburgh and down the Kanawha to Cincinnati, sent through the canal and up the lakes to Duluth without change of bottom."

A BRAVE QUEEN.

Madagascar's Ruler Says She Will Not Yield and Die at Her Post.

LONDON, Oct. 7.--A correspondent of the Times at Antananarivo, writing under date of September 23, says:

"The French are thirty miles off and are advancing fast. The British cometary and the French observatory here have been wrecked. The queen, in a speech yesterday, said: 'The French are close upon you. You said you would fight for me, but you have not fought. I will not yield. I shall die at the palace.'"

"The Hovas are preparing to make the last stand at Ambohimanga."

Steamship Arrivals.

New York--Rockaway Park, Southampton; Britannia, Marseilles and Naples. Boston--Stearns Cephalonia, Liverpool. Philadelphia--Steamer Belgeland, Liverpool. Havre--Steamer La Champagne, New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio: light local showers; southerly, shifting to westerly winds; cooler Monday night.

THE TEMPERATURE SATURDAY.

At Fairbairn by C. H. Smith, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 A. M. 60.00. 8 A. M. 60.00. 9 A. M. 60.00. 10 A. M. 60.00. 11 A. M. 60.00. 12 M. 60.00. 1 P. M. 60.00. 2 P. M. 60.00. 3 P. M. 60.00. 4 P. M. 60.00. 5 P. M. 60.00. 6 P. M. 60.00. 7 P. M. 60.00. 8 P. M. 60.00. 9 P. M. 60.00. 10 P. M. 60.00. 11 P. M. 60.00. 12 M. 60.00.

SUNDAY.

7 A. M. 60.00. 8 A. M. 60.00. 9 A. M. 60.00. 10 A. M. 60.00. 11 A. M. 60.00. 12 M. 60.00. 1